scion. The play deals entirely with the Reign of Terror, and is particularly severe in its arraignment of Robespierre and the Terrorists. Its sentiments are probably those of a majority of Freschmen of this day; but the audiences at the Francisc contained enough descendants of the Jacobins to make a noisy showing of indignation, which was more particularly based upon the fact that an anti-Revolution drama had no place upon the stage of a theatre that owes its origin to the heroes of 1789. As a matter of fact, Bardou originally wrote the plece for the Forto St. Martin. The protest of "public order" was sufficient for the suppression of the play, and Faris quieted itself in a few days. Sardou, however, has never been satisfied with the fate of his drama in France, and he is known to regard with great concern the outcome of Manager Frohman's production. Of course there will be no excitement at Froctor's to-inorrow. The persons who will make up the audience there will contain the flower of the town is theatragoers, and they will view. Thermidor" as gurfugaly, but as impartially, as they once did Mr. Mackay's "Paul Kauvar." which, when one thinks of it deals with that came old meiodramatic loign of Terror, and mingles love and blood, passion and pathos after the same recipe, but of course with some difference in definess. A study of the plot of "Thermidor" will convince almost any American playgoor that the work is a melodrama. Hardou, who has not always agreed with others in his estimate of shakespears, holds that. "Thermidor" is a traged; but it is recalled that at the Francisce some persons cried, out against "Thermidor" itself in New York into a roquest to remove the play to the Bowery. No doubt there was venom in that remark. Genius is generally misunderstood. All this, however, londe interest to the Iroctor's test of "Thermidor," which will surely be dignified, and will probably be claborate. In the cast there are about thirty-five speaking characters. The debut on the professional stage of Eisle A. De Wolfe w

Shrewdness and daring are teatures of the new entertainment at the Park this week. It sannounced as "Tuxedo," a comedy-minstrelsey show, and it is novel in its get up, as well as significant in its promised effect upon burnt-cork performances in this country. The wedding of farce and variety undoubtedly suggested the second one of minstrelay and farce, and the plunge has been made by George Thatcher and Rich & Harris, the former sup-Thatcher and Rich & Harris, the Jormer supplying the minstrel troupe and the Boston firm the farce players. The idea involved in "Tuxedo" is that while the guests of that exclusive resort are puzzling over the chances of success of a forthcoming amateur entertainment, George Thatcher is sent for, and is induced to bring his ministre; show to Tuxedo to assist in the entertainment of the properties amid all the surroundings usual in black-face performances, one act of the play being devoted to their first part. A love element, with some attendant complications, supplies the comic scenes, in which the chief actresses are Irene Murphy, Agnes Hallock, Blanche Haydon, and Grace Hamilton. Miss Hallock, has been a star in soubrette plays. Miss Murphy was well liked in "A Trip to Chinatown" for her vivacity, her swest voice, and her preposassing personality. In the ministrelepisode Thatcher, of course, is fire principal figure; but Hughey Doughered; the veterant Edmanble, the sliver-tongued orator: Baymon Moore, the tenor; Dick Jose, Dockatader's old alto, and H. W. Frillman, the deep-voiced baseo, are helpful members of the company. "Tuxedo" was launched in the West early in the season. Halled at once as a novel and bright thing, its tour has since been very successful from all accounts. It will be viewed at the Park with eager and curious interest. Manager Dunlevy has prepared for a run inrough October. In November Chinries Reed and William Collier, new experts of the company. plying the minstrel troupe and the Boston

it was written expressly to fit the clever German midgets, who require careful measuring and much ingenious workmanship on the part of any dramatist who works for them. "The Dwarf's Wedding" is by Victor Hollaender Dwarf's Wedding" is by Victor Holiaender and Emil Christiani, whose names are unfamiliar here. Selma Goerner, the dashing little soubrette, will impersonate a general adviser of the great Hussian potentate, while the role devised for Frayz Ebert, the genial comedian of the wonderful company, will doubtless give him plenty of chances to exhibit his vast und of drollery. All the clever mites will be in the cast, and, as usual in their performances, a company of competent adults will assist in the performance and furnish a laughable comparison. Erilliant costumes, two dig ballets, and other attractive pictorial features are promised by the Hosenfeld brothers, managers of the Thalla and of the Liliputians.

The success of "Robin Hood" at the Standard was not anticipated. Mr. de Koven's music is blage than that of the Bostonians is not often heard in a light opera in New York. Harry B. Smith, author of the libretto, is a Chicago journalist, who has written several popular pleces, "The Tartar" being one. In reply to the question. "Does libretto writing pay?" Mr. Smith said: "A successful opera makes more somey for the author than a successful play is the long run—if it can get the long run. A Bisasters among the travelling troupes are build so quickly as as play. The music keeps sherest alive for several seasons. There is also profit in publishing an opera, but mone in sublahing a play. I do not find that any prejudice against American operas exists in the side of managers, although I have heard that such a feeling exists. Managers who hear as an exist as feeling exists. Managers who hear as feeling exists. Managers who hear as an exist as feeling exists. Managers who hear as a feeling exists and they are naturally disposed to look upon slawsuit with favor. Miss Eytings will doubtless retire to the case seclusion of the home which Poet Chasebrough munificently presented to her not long age. George F. Marion, the ex-ministrel and latterday did in a number of the big cities he will throw up the sphonge on next mature laws and they are natured work. Macagers who have been far more numerous than the American. Is it not nature laws understand the taste of nature adjacent the sale of the sale of nature adjacent the sale of nature adjacent the sale of nature adjacent the sale of the sale of the sale of good comic opera does not wear out with the

one. On the contrary, I think the American libretizes and composers will monopolise the comic opers industry within a couple of seasons. The music and the humor of a nation are a part of the national life and can only be created by those who are thoroughly in touch with the sympathies of the people."

Good humor in comedy will have five spots of outbreak this week in this city. These fiv entertainments are already familiar, but it is qualities of fun without indecency, their avoidance of harem-scarem buffoonery, and their elevation above the variety show level. At the Grand Opera House west siders will have a change at one of the most popular and breeziest of recent comedies this week in "All the Comforts of Jome." The title hardly suggests anything of an extremely humorous character, yet the pungent satire with which it deals is linely smothered in fresh and wholesome fun. The movement of events is rapid and natural, and odd characters pop up incessantly. "All the Comforts of Home." is a veritable panorama of bolsterous mirth, exhibited by discrets and capable funmakers, who bid fair to duplicate their former metropolitan success. Dixey's audiances at Hermann's continue to find favor with "The Solicitor," and there is a prospect of a continuance of the English comedy at this theatre several months longer. "Mobe" is well along on its second month at the Bijou, with no indication of any stoppage in its prosperity. The merry comedy is still received with overy evidence of favor by its audiences. The cast remains harmonious but will shortly undergo a change. W. F. Owen is to join the Jefferson-Florence company ins week, and then there will be a new Peter Amos Jusas. George R. Edeson is a valuable recruit. "Jane" has entered its third month at the Hadison Square. Already there are preparations on foot for the appropriate observance of its one hundredth performance on Oct. 29. The joily farce is certainly pleasing the laughing public, and, from present indications, it will be hardly justified to withdraw it before the holidays. A certain sign that "Jane" is remunerative, as well as refreshingly comic, is the fact that Hoyt & Thomas, the new managers of the Madison Equare, are ready to produce "A Trip to Chinatown," with Hoyt's other new pleay. "A Temperance Town," as a successor when needed. The fifth of the current comedies is at the Star, where the engagement of Roland Reed, which will terminate on next Saturday night, is the iongest, and probably also the most successful ever fulfilled by that young comedian in New York. It will b elevation above the variety show level. At the Grand Opera House west siders will have a Niblo's Garden will come out of its gloom

next week. Oct. 12 is the date of the test of W. H. Day's spectacle, "Beautiful Star," and the rehearsals are being conducted with a view the rehearsals are being conducted with a view to a tolerably smooth and expeditious first performance. Day's play will be elaborate in its scenic equipment, of course. It will require the services of several hundred persons on and behind the stage, and its pictorial features will be counted upon to rival those of the most gargeous of the Kiraliy shows. It is claimed that the dramatic east will not be neglected. The quality of the play itself is all in doubt.

"The Danging Girl" will continue all through October at the Lyceum. In November the the-atro's own sompany will be at home, and with atro's own company will be at home; and with the first American performance of Pinero's "Lady Bountiful" a new season that may bring forth some brilliant successes will be-gin. But before "The Dancing Girl" ends, Edward Bothern will act one atternoon in a new play by an American author. This drama is from the pen of "a new woman writer," ac-cording to the Lyceum's bulletin of the event. It will be an interesting test, no doubt.

Marie Wainwright's engagement at Palmer's has been extended, and "Amy Robsart" will remain on view until Oct. 24. This is good remain on view until Oct. 24. This is good news to the playgoing public. It indicates that fine art in the drams may yet abide in the turbulent metropolis. Miss Wainwright started early, and at the outset had to encounter warm weather; but her picturesque and intelligent production of Halliday's old play caught the fancy of a sufficient part of the New York public, and she will go away from us with a great deal of honest credit attached to her seven weeks; stay. The prolongation of her engagement means that we must wait a week longer for the return of "Alabama."

a minor manager, who got into the city yesterday, somewhat hastily. "Somebody advised
me to play small one-night stands with my
show, because it was a little too weak for the
big cities; but I wish I had tried my luck elsewhere I wonder if many people in New York
have a clear idea of the penuriousness, the
poor taste, and the bad accommodations encountered in the picayune theatrical towns of
the West? Take Michigan City, Ind., for instance, It is certainly the poorest show town
I ever passed a night in. Its only opers house
is on a side street in an out-of-the-way section
of the town. Access to the house is next to
impossible, because there are no sidewalks for
blocks around, and, besides, the sand is knee
deep. The inhibitants of the place positively
refuse to turn out for a show unless it has
the uniqueness and novelty of an Indian war
dance. Frederick Warde once foll against this
place. He played to \$15 there one night. We
advertised to the extent of \$20 in the local
newspaper, and when our receipts were counted up we had \$17.75 in the box. And there are
hundred towns just like this in the West."

Bostonians will look broathlessly for the first

Bostonians will look breathlessly for the first rainy Saturday in October, because it will be the occasion of the inaugural parade of killed skirts by those of the Boston fair sex who are brave enough to wear them at a theatre matinée. Bix weeks ago 200 women met and solemnly vowed to don a more comfortaand solemnly vowed to don a more comfortable and sensible dross in wet weather. They talked it all over, and decided upon a short "rain dress" as they called it, that should commend itself to general favor by its cleanliness and its freedom. Then they all voted to make the plunge together, and to choose the first rainy Saturday in October for the nove exhibition. The odd circumstance connected with the affair is that the originator of the idea is an actress, though this is not so widely knows. Mrs. Margaret Shaw Ingersoll is the bold woman who has so successfully advocated the "rain dress" as one step toward female emancipation. She is fat, rosy, good natured, and a voluble, but pleasing talker. Her sister is Mary Shaw, a really brilliant actress, but an unfortunate star, and her husband is Will S. Ingersoll, who is now in Marie Walhwright's support at Palmer's. Mrs. Ingersoll is also a pronounced adherent of Boston's "free theatre" scheme, which is either deceased or sleeping.

Disasters among the travelling troupes

salary, he will probably thank his luck that he stopped so quickly. His company have sym-pathized with him, but they fell behind in their board bills, and that was too much for friendship.

A week from to-morrow night Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kendal will make their American reappearance at the Star, opening in "Still Waters Run Deep," which is new in their reperfory, so far as American audiences know it. Robertson's "Home," a treatment of "L'Aventurière," and "Katherine Ravanagh." a new play, are promised during the Star season. "A White Lie," which hydney Grundy has revised in complisuoe with expert suggestions, is to be revived.

The three theatres of the east side change their bills for the week. of course. A new star and a virtually new play are to be offered at Jacobs's this week, with stalwart assurances that the novelty will not be found amiss. The star is Gracie Emmett, who is plump, short, rather pretty, a clever dancer, and an actress of considerable versatility. Like many another southerts of this day, she was formerly on the variety boards. In the Baker and Farron company, several years ago, she attracted considerable attention by her neat acting, and her rise into stellar prominence has followed as a matter of course. The play in which she has been put forward has an old title. The Puise of New York." It is credited by Miss Emmett's, manager to Howard P. Taylor, and it is doubtless his revision of Robert Griffin Morris's drama of that name, which was acted at the Star half a dosen years ago, with George Clarks as Inspector Byrnes, and with a number of realisms besides, for out to please Jacobs's audiences, surely. They will like little Miss Emmett, at any rate, and her support will probably not offend. Graphic sopies of local scenes and "a number of mechanical triumphs" are promised. A melodrama founded upon a Chicage orime may obviously be expected to develop sensations and surprises. It is told that "The Patrol," which will be acted at the People's to-morrow night for the first time in New York. "Is in a sense the story of the murder of a Chicago millionaire by some person who has never been apprehended for his crime," which is a roundabout way of saying that the Snell murder and the flight of Tascott suggested the play. The author is that erratic but industrious dramatist, Scott Marble, who can turn from farce to tragedy without a protest, and has almed in this piece to clothe certain workings of the Ohleago polloe with dramatic effect. The title of the piece is derived from the important part played by the police patrol in the exposition of the niot. The interior of the patrol barn is shown in all its completeness, with the horses in the stalls. The escene changes abruptly, when the alarm sounds. Of course, all this brings to mind the engine house scene in Jacobs's this week, with stalwart assurances that the novelty will not be found amiss. The star is Gracie Emmett, who is plump, short, tregoers. Its picturesque scenes, its stirring climaxes, and its rough-shod but honest senti-ment just about suit the Windsor's supporters.

has all the features of a spectacle of industry, is to be found within the walls of the spacious is to be found within the walls of the spacious building at Third avenue. Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth streets. It is the sixtieth annual fair of the American Institute. It is open from early morn until later than dewy eve, and one can witness its myriad of excellent sights for a quarter of a dollar. Jaded players may find relief in a visit to this suggestive and highly diverting exhibition.

"The Cadi" is going to be strongly urged for a long term at the Union Square. Undis-mayed by the verdict encountered after the

works and the second and again the second agai

body of musicians and an admirable soloist in Italo Campanini, who is probably the most popular concert singer now before this public. The selections by Seidl's performers are arranged to please the larger body of music lovers, and are therefore not too intellectual. The prices at the Madison Square are on the 25 and 50 cent scale still.

"The Soudan's" audiences do not always crowd the Academy, but that is not necessarily a sign that the stirring war drama is not in favor here. The Academy is a spacious playhouse, and it takes a multitude to fill it to its limit. Most of the time lately it has held remunerative gatherings, and that fact has inspired a belief that the current play, which is rich pictorially, generously peopled, and admirably presented, may hold its popularity several months yet. At any rate, there is no announcement that an immediate change is contemplated.

Oscar Hammerstein's representation of "Cavalleria Rusticana" continues at Lenox Lecoum. In the haste to get it before a curirowd the Academy, but that is not necessarily a

Lyceum. In the haste to get it before a curi-Lyceum. In the haste to get it before a curi-ous public, Mascagni's epoch-marking opera-was not heard at its best last week; but Ham-merstein's singers have developed a marked improvemedt in their treatment of the work, and it is now sung commendably. The solos of Van Januschowsky and Payne Clarke are especially effective. The length of the opera's run is uncertain, however.

utes of a successful drama. Its tour this season began several weeks ago, and it has drawn back to the ranks of active managers that once daring speculator. John H. Haverly. His faith in "The Volunteer" and in Ulmer has led him to attempt to resume a career that was once thought to have ended forever. The cast of "The Volunteer" names besides Ulmer, Gustavus Levick. John W. Jennings. Adele Belgarde, and others of known ability. The play deals with Virginia domestic life in war times and the martial element is not lacking. Nor is realism missing either, for there is a copy of a balloon ascension that is declared to be wonderfully true. Harlem's familiar melodrama this week is "Mr. Barnes of New York, at the Columbus. The present cast does not contain any of those actors who first appeared in the play at the Broadway, but it is carefully made up nevertheless, and the performance should be smooth and effective.

At Koster & Bial's concert hall, where even the not too discriminating frequenters have the not too discriminating frequenters have not accepted the introduction of indecorous French ballads with all the kindness expected. Mile. Foughrs introduces this week the Spanish song and dance entitled. "Bolero." The sensuous movements and flery words of this foreign effusion have already gained much favor here, and it is likely that the newcomer may yet redeem herself. The specialists for this week include the Devenport brothers, comic gymnasts: Isabelle Ward, musician, and the Toulousain quartet of French singers.

W. J. Scanlan has again conquered easily and quickly at the Fourteenth Street Townsend and Jessop's new play, "Mayour and quickly at the Fourteenth Street.

Townsend and Jessop's new play, "Mayourneen," fits him like a glove, and the audiences have accorded to him thunderous accision throughout the first week of his engagement. While "Mayourneen" has some of the faults of all new works, its briskness of action, honest human sentiment, and thorough naturalness make it an exceptionally strong and serviceable vehicle for the puzzlingly popular and tolerably clever Scanlan, whose stamp of individuality as an Irish character actor becomes more and more indelible each year. Some of his new songs are already being whistled around town, especially the tuneful "My Molity, O!" which promises to rival his famous "Peek-a-Boo" in public favor. "Mayourneen" is finely mounted, and the supporting company is efunusual excellence. Congenial rôles are acted admirably by Nanette Comstok, and Frazer Coulter, not forgetting cute little Dot Clarendon, and Ray Maskell, an experienced and intelligent child actress. "Mavourneen" has three months here before it goes forth upon the circuits.

A specialty company of high grade, known as

A specialty company of high grade, known as Nelson's Great World Combination, and headed by the Nelson family of acrobats, is Pastor's programme for this week. Besides the half dozen tumblers and leapers, from whom the company gets its name, the roster includes Clark and Williams, in an enjoyable blackface eketch called "Colored Nursee;" Collins and Welch, character singers and dancers; Lillie Western, musician; Al H. Wilson, comedian; Lillie Beach, singer; Mile, Forgardus, and her trained cockatoos and performing dogs; La Belle Adele, and the Five Casnains. Nelson's Great World Combination, and head-

The new season of German plays at the Amberg is happily on. Herr Kainz has been seen and he has conquered beyond a doubt. The quality of the new company has been tested satisfactorily. All that remains is that the German public shall lend its presence and its plaudits to encourage and sustain the play-house in Irving place. There will be frequent changes and no end of new plays.

Francis Wilson will return to the metropolitan stage of comic opera at the Broadway tomorrow night. His quieter humor will sucmorrow night. His quieter humor will succeed the loud buffoonery of De Wolf Hopper, and he will revive "The Merry Monarch" which, already with one long New York term to its credit, is now put forward for a second one. The cast will contain all the favorites of last season's troupe—the rotund and captivating Jansen, pretty Laura Moore, graceful Nettie Lyford, and the others of that merry company which has assisted so valuably in the successes of Wilson. "The Merry Monarch" will be sung several months at least, for Wilson's engagement at the Broadway is to last until next spring, and it will be very cold weather before a new opera shall be heard.

The Parisian ditties sung by Mile. Valti at the Eden Musée have been purified. This deference to those visitors to whom the rank deference to those visitors to whom the rank flavor of the boulevard music halls was distasteful has proved beneficial all around. The Americanized antics of the plump and piquant French woman now find favor at the matinées, as well as at the evening entertainments. The statue posings of the Chiarini company show clever conception, besides being carried out picturesquely. Their pantomime. The Two bergeants, is full of clever fun and agile feats. A recent added feature is a ballet of sprightly American women. Mr. Mansfeld's Nero has been a remarkable

kisser of Charis, the beautiful dancing girl of the tragedy. Miss Sheridan, who enacts the kissed maider admirably, is a poetess and aukinsed maider admirably, is a postess and authoress, besides figuring brightly in a circle of rather brilliant society here, and thus the whole subject of the kisses is much discussed. The actress was asked by a Bun reporter to talk about the reality of the endearment. Reluctant at first, she became at length very interesting in urging a theory as to stage osculation.

culation.
"There is no more sensation in a stage kiss for the actors," she said. "than there is in the "There is no more sensation in a stage kiss for the actors." she said, "than there is in the stage murder, nor more point to it than to a stage murder, nor more point to it than to a stage grand no more danger than in a stage fire. Do I die when Charis is poisoned? Neither am I kissed when Charis is. Why talk about it? The public will never understandnever believe. Stage kisses should be illusion, or as much so as stage fire or stage snow. Kissing on the stage is business, like 'falls.' turns,' and 'crosses.' Murdering and fighting, shouting and kissing are done on the stage because the text or the situation of the play demands it. One's personal relations with an actor have nothing to do with the going through of a scene with him. A love scene requires stage experience and training as much as does a stage fight. Off the stage a love encounter is for the edification of those concerned and takes care of itself, but on the stage it is done for the edification of those concerned and takes care of itself, but on the stage it is done for the edification of the audience, and has to be rehearsed and acted as carefully as the duel or the murder."

Miss Sheridan would not tell explicitly how large a proportion of the kisses which Mr. Mansfield appears to bestow on her face, neck, and arms are actual, but she tacilly admitted their genuineness as follows: Does Mr. Mansfield kiss me? Not. Nero kisses Charis. It would be absurd otherwise. If a part is to be played it must be played. Nero would be likely to kiss a girl for whom he had conceived a violent infatuation, would he not? The tyrant was restrained neither by moral sense nor by the manners of his time, and court, If Mr. Mansfield is going to play Nero, he must convey to the sudience an impression of what Nero was—how he felt and what he did. Nero was—how he felt and what he did. Nero was—how he held and which he had conceived a wiolent infatuation, would be not? The tyrant was restrained neither by moral sense nor by the manners of his time, and court, If Mr. Mansfi

"You will not tell how much Manshold kisses you?"

No. I won't. I will only say that he is most carefully considerate of the women with whom he plays. I have acted some few parts, and I have played with some few actors, many of them prominent in the profession. No one of them has ever been more careful in his treatment of a scene with me than is Mr. Mansheld. No one of them ever drew more delicately the line between what the play demanded and what it did not; between what was required to give the necessary suggestion of a character to the audience, and what was not; between what and how much must be done to establish and sustain the essential illusion of a scene, and what might be left out."

At the Dime Museums,

The Lacona Twins, the double-headed freak of nature, now on exhibition at Worth's Mu-seum, and who fill the halls at every performance, are not only a surprise, a wonder, but are the subject of much amusement. Here is of Van Januschowsky and Payne Clarke are especially effective. The length of the opera's run is uncertain, however.

"Beilly and the 400" has not many more nights before it at Harrigan's. Already its second lease of life has lasted longer than anybody had ventured to predict, and still its usefulness is not exhausted. The new Harrigan drams is in rehearsal daily and nightly, which means that the time is fast approaching for its production. Every person in the big Harrigan company will have something to do, say, or sing in the cast. Braham's new songs are finished, and Harrigan is enthusiastic in like promise that they will equal those in "Reilly and the 400."

The pair of popular theatres in Harlem have been put well to the fore among the town's important playhouses by offering frequent novelies. First nighters who have not been up town since the new season opened are hard to find. The Harlem Opera House keeps up the list of fresh attractions this week, for it will have the first performance in New York of "The Volunteer," a military melodrama from the pen of George T. Ulmer, who is the chief actor in the cast. Ulmer is no stranger in town. For years he has been an industrious performer, hopeful playwright, and occasional manager of his own ventures. Not long ago have at the consensy at Day's, but he did not stay there long. The Younteer was produced first by Ulmes in fan Trancesco, and hor of the attribute of the attribute of the attribute of the consensy at Day's, but he did not stay there long. The Younteer was produced first by Ulmes in fan Trancesco, and the consensy at Day's, but he did not stay there long. The Younteer was produced first by Ulmes in fan Trancesco, and the consensy at Day's, but he did not stay there long. The Younteer was produced first by Ulmes in fan Trancesco, and the consensy at Day's but he did not stay there long. The Younteer was produced first by Ulmes in fan Trancesco, and the consensy at Day's but he did not stay there long. The Younteer was produced first by Ulmes in fan Tranc

PORMS WORTH REARING A Noctornal Victor

Bound a fair mansion and its ample lawn All nature was at rest; and dwelling there Amid the darkest hour before the dawn, I lay by sleep begulied of worldly care. Along the corridor, where shone no light, In raiment clad of more than earthly sheen. There passed a form angelte, wondrons bright, Whose garments, without rustle, ill the scene

Human she seemed, but yet in giory moved, As those who mortal coil have cast away; Matron she looked, as one who erst had loved,

· And now revisits seemes of life's young day No bars the disembodied spirits stay.
She stood within the well-known chamber there
wa-re, held in infant slumbers, peaceful lay
Two babes of fender years and faces fair.

And there, by all but me unseen, unknown. She blessed their couch in accents sweet and low, Praying as those who stand around the throne Have learned to pray for these they loved below.

And there the human mother tarried long.
Dolling, as mothers do, on infant charms,
And almost breaking to triumphant song,
And almost folding round them her white arms.

To other doors she came, and paused at each.

Seeming to wish to wake the slumberers there; I heard the tender tones of her soft speech, Breathing in many a wish and fervent prayer, Which floated to me through the stient hall,

As some immortal strain from out the sky Might seem with heavenly harmony to call Poor wandering souls to know the music heard on high. "Grieve not for me, dear ones," I heard her say;
"For when the Father bids you each to come
I shall be there, in that unending day,
To meet and greet you in another home."

The morn began. Some vulgar, earthly sound Broke rudely on this vision of my brain. As one who sudden falls from height to ground, I woke to feel this is a world of pain.

Yet 'twas a thought I would not now repress.

That to the heart there comes from out the gloom,
Clearer than aught philosophy can guess. Zilesrer than aught philosophy can guess.
A cheering voice, spoke from beyond the tomb.
Savez.

Best at Last. Oh, giad am I that fall has come; And giad I am that winter's near; For oh, the ganial summer time. Has been to me exceeding drear.

For every sad-eyed humorist They picked at me at early more.
At noontide and at dewy eve: And not a single soul of them Seemed able me alone to leave.

Whate'er I did, whate'er I said.
A thousand other things beside,
They flaunted to the gaping world,
They circulated far and wde.

Ah. giad am I that summer's gone; And glad to leave its wicked whirl; For I'm the constantly mailgned, Traduced, and slandered Summer Girl.

Shortem Shy and Herbert Sp

From the Yanke Made.

Shortem S. v plays 'round my knee
While I rad Herbert Spencer,
But still ine more I read and read
My ignorance grows denser;
For Rhortem Shy decries my taste
And tells me every minute.

Say, pep. I don't like that book,
There ain't no lions in it."

Now Herbert Spencer is a great, A world-compelling thinker; No heavy plummet line of truth Goes deeper than his ainher. But one man reach his work way through For theosands that begin it. They leave one-half the leaves uncut— "There sin't no lions in it."

The age-old errors in their den
Does Herbert Spencer threttie,
And ranks with Nawton, Bacon, Kant,
And ancient Aristotie.
The mighty homage of the faw—
These towering giants win it,
The million shun their hunting ground
"There ain's no lions in it."

I leave this metaphysic swamp,
Thick grown with sturdy scions,
And roam the Mesdows of Romance,
With Shortem and his lions.
He brings his graud Noah's Ark book
And begs me to begin it;
Better than Habbut Pencer book,
That ain't no lions in it."

"Now wead about the etaium; for high percent people; An' wead about the hangewoo. Who jumps up on the 'leeple." So I take up the Noah's Art book, And sturdily begin it.
And road about the "efaiunts" And lone that are in it.

Shortem will grow in soberness
His life become intenser,
Some day he'll drop his "efaiunts"
And take up Herbert Spencer.
But life can have no happler years
Than glad years that begin it.
And life sometimes grows dull and tame
That has no lions in it.

Intry-Mintry. Prom the Chicago Daily Necs.
Willie and Bess. Georgie and May—
Once as these children were hard at play,
An old man, hoary and tottering, came
And watched them playing their pretty game.
He seemed to wonder, while standing there,
What the meaning thereof could be—
Aha, but the old man yearned to share Aba, but the old man yearned to share
Of the little children's innocent gice
As they circled around with laugh and shout
And tols this rhyme at counting out:
"Intry-mintry, culrey-corn,
Apple seed and apple thorn;
Wire, brier, limber, lock,
Twelve guese in a flock;
Some flew east, some flew west,
Some flew over the cuckoo's nest!"

Some flow over the cuckoo's nest!"

Ab. the mirth of that summer day!

Twas Father Time who had come to share
The innocent toy of those children there:
He learned bedimes the game they played
How could the children have been afraid.
Since little they recked whom he might be,
They laughed to hear old Father Time
Mumbling that curious nessense rhyme
Of "intry-mintry, cutrey-com.
Apple seed and apple thorn;
Wire, brier, limber, fock,
Twelve greese in a flock;
Some flew sats, some flaw west,
Bome flaw flows flowers and Many

Some flew over the cuckoo's nest"

Willie and Bess. Georgic and May.
And joy of summer—where are they?
The grim old man still standoth near
The grim old man still standoth near
Chand the other I some store.
Cheered by the dolorous monotions
That shall count me off as it counted them—
The solemn voice of old Father Time
Chanting the homely nursery rhyme
He learned of the children a summer morn
When, with "apple seed and apple thorn,"
Life was fall of the dulect cheer
That bringoth the grace of heaven anear—
The sound of the little ones hard at play—
Willie and Bessle, Georgic and May.

Eccases Fig. ECCESS FIELD.

The Woodchuck in the Pence. From the Ladies Home Journal,
Be quiet. Bill, that's him again:
I know old Tiger's bark;
He's got him down in Keeler's fane;
Come. Tem, we'll have a lark.
But May and Kate, you stay right hers;
You are no consequence
When Tiger's got a woodchuck
In the old stone fence.

There! See his black tail waggin' Above the bushy wall! His bark sounds weak and flaggin'; Let's give him one good call. Ab, now he knows we're coming lake a two-horse amberience. For Tiger's got a woodchuck in the old stone feuce.

My, sin't be giad to see us come!
Me's pawin' up the dirt;
Mis jaw is red with bloody soum!
Foor fellow! Did it hur!
Here, stand back till i poke him out,
Come, Tigger, have some sense!
Or you'll newer get that woodchuck
In the old stone fence.

Ah, now I see him, sty and gray;
That's him, that bit of halr,
Wait till Toil this stone away!
Now, Jam your ness in thery,
A map, a how!, three awyn! shakes,
His sufferin's is past teeths,
For now there ain! in a woodchuck
In the old stone fence.

From the Franks Blade.
He came with a poem, and dire intent.
And up the sanctum steirs he west;
Lope and a smile on his face were blended.



had the to the manner in which he demanded

OUR ABLE WEATHER PROPHET.

The Record and the Chances of Promotic of Ex-Sergeant Dunn.

The Weather Bureau is giving its ambitious young cloud readers a chance to distinguish themselves, and some of them are beginning to do so. The local observer of the past was simply a recorder of the weather conditions he found in his territory. He was a mere unit in a military system, which absorbed his in-dividuality. He had precisely as much to say about the weather as the barometer and ther-mometer in his office. He furnished the facts and figures, and the Washington prophets did the rest-and the resting. Since the bureau passed under the control of the Agricultural Department its chief. Mr. Harrington, has wisely decided to let its brightest young men at all important stations manage the climate they live in to suit themselves. The local forecaster has not only the right to prophesy for his neighborhood, but also the privilege of signing his name to his prophe cies. Mr. Harrington made a study of the weather long before he began bossing the Weather Bureau, and he came to the conclusion that a skilled local forecaster, having the same knowledge of the general weather conditions, could do just as well in general predicting as the learned men in the Washington office. The portant cities, including New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Boston, and St. Louis, are trying their skill at forecasting for their neighborhood now. Prominent among the thirteen is Elias B.

Dunn, who runs the weather factory of top of the Equitable building. Unlike the prophets of old, he is immeasurably honored in his own country. Anybody who reads THE BUN's weather articles may have observed that Mr. Dunn (he no longer glories in the rank of Sergeant) has taken to telling the kind of weather that is due not only in and about the city, but also in Long Island, western Connecticut, and northern New Jersey. In other words, his territory has been enlarged, and he is a mightier man than he used to be. He is also, under instructions from his chief, making what are called "long range" predictions. Instead of telling what kind of weather we may have merely twenty-four hours ahead, he has begun to tell us what we may reasonably expect forty-eight hours ahead, and what there is a big chance of occurring even seventy-two hours ahead.



Mr. Dunn has the advantage of an experience that extends over a wider range of territory than most of the forecasters have covered. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-six years ago, and has spent just half of his life in the service of Uncle Sam as a weather observer and prognosticator. He was first stationed here in 1873. He was transferred hence to the office out in Denver, and later translated the subtle meanings of aerial things for the citizens of Toledo. He passed two years in New Orleans, several years in Cincinnati, and a few years in the main office of the Bureau in Washington. He made a special study of floods while in New Orleans. He predicted the freshets in the Ohio in 1883, when he was chief observer in Cincinnati. For this he received a commendatory letter from Gen. Hazen, then chief of the Bureau, and the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Cincinnati passed resulutions thanking him for his services as a prophet. His success at Cincinnati did not inspire the people of New Orleans with faith in his ability. They applied language to him, declaring that he was in a conspiracy to injure the commercial; prosperity of the city when he predicted the great overflow of the Mississippi in 1883. The New Orleans papers and the Cotton Exchange demanded his removal as a false prophet of evil. Even when the inundation came almost up to the doors of the editors, they couldn't muster up enough chivalry to apologize.

Mr. Dunn has been chief of the office here since 1884. He was one year an assistant. The accuracy of his predictions has raised his stook higher than that of any local observer in the service, and it is not unlikely that he may be transferred to the staff of general forecasters in Washington, to fill one of the vacancies that may occur by the return to the line of the army of Major H. H. C. Dunwoody and Lieut. W. A. Glassford, who, with Prof. Cleveland Abbe and Assistant Professor H. A. Hazen, prophesy for the universal Yankee nation. Mr. Dunn has the advantage of an exper

that may occur by the return to the line of the army of Major H. H. C. Dunwoody and Lieut. W. A. Glassford, who, with Prof. Cleveland. Abbe and Assistant-Professor H. A. Hazen, prophesy for the universal Yankee nation.

To be a successful weather prophet, according to Mr. Dunn, it is not only necessary to understand the theory of forecasting and know all about the meanings of the direles and curves and lights and shades on the map. but the prophet must have infinite-faith in the infallibility of his system. Because he happens to make a lew misses, he should not blame the system. That, to the true prophet, would seem as bed as a mathematician cursing a system. That, to the true prophet, would seem as bed as a mathematician cursing a system. The material of the material system is the material system of the map, and a personal scanning of the sky in his vicinity, be ventures a prediction, he should stick to it until it turns out true or false. If it should be false, he should find out the reason so as to avoid false prophesy in the future. A knowledge of the rules and of the map will not avail without a certain indefinable knack which distinguishes all true prophets. Mr. Dunn says he does not look at the map as a map, but as so much serial territory. The areas of high pressure iwhere the air isocol and rarel sure iwhen the said the areas of low pressure. The currents of air pour like amany cataracts down the mountain sides into the area of low pressure. The copygraphy of the country must be considered in telling the probable course of storms, which do not travel by an unalterable rule. They may be deflected by mountains, and they may overcome all barriers. It is more difficult to predict the weather for this meighborhood than for any other in the country, because New York lies between two great storm tracks, and we have no communication with the sea scoot through the reports of inconsideration and the storm tracks, and we have no communication the weather conditions hereabout. Mr. Dunn's prophetes are successfully

published on Friday last: For southeastern New York (including Long Island), also for western Connecticut and northern New Jersey, fair; warmer; southerly winds, Fair haturday. Favor-able conditions for fair weather Sunday.

able conditions for fair weather Sunday.

He said that to arrive at this result he had to take into consideration the weather conditions provailing all over the United States, and that there were so many little things involved that the method of reaching the result was almost unexplainable.

It is probable that the forecasting for all the great cities will be done in the future entirely by the local forecaster. That is the reason the Washington office is permitting him to do his own prophesying now. It is also likely that the predictions of all good forecasters will be telegraphed to the Washington office to help the general forecasters in making up the prediction for the country.

RUSSIAN NEWS AND TIRWS

The anthorities of the Lyceum of Sarstot hars de-cided that all students must live in a certain house an-nexed to the institution. Only students having parents in the city may live outside of this house; other rala-tives, brothers and uncles, even, are declared incom-petent to take care of the students. The reason for this constituent is that a collectionable. Ideas had stread enactment is that "objectionable" ideas had spread among the students of the Lyceum.

Ivan Shafranskiy, a master mechanic of Kley, has Ivan Shafranskiy, a master mechanic of Kiev, has come to grief. His wife has complained that he deserated her sanctuaries. The attorney of the Church indicted him, and he was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for four months. The trouble arise from the fact that he is a Roman Catholic, while his worthy helpmost confesses the Greek Catholic faith. He became tired of the images of her safats, which his wife kept in the house and persisted in putting in his way. Two such images which he found in his room he broks, and of a third one he put out the eyes with a bodkis. His punishment followed promptly.

The bread baked by the famishing peasants on the Voigs is made of flour of goose feet (Amopolium redried) with the admixture of a small quantity of rye. The bread is black, light of weight, and looks like turf,

The criminal statistics of Odessa for the year 1880, according to the police records recently published, show that the number of crimes was by 36.9 per cent larger than during the proceding year. The whole number of crimes actually committed was 3.081. Of these 03.3 per cent, consisted of larcony, theft, shop-lifting; and similar offences; \$1.2 per cent, were assault and battery, insubordination in the authorities, and disturbance of the peace. The rest were crimes of a higher order, such as burglary and murder. This increase of crime is ascribed to the increase of poverty among the population of Odessa.

The Ministry of the Interior, in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice, has prepared a new set of laws, against usury. By these any person lending money at a rate of interest higher than ten per cent, per annume can be proceeded against criminally. Upon all indicament by the District Attorney and regular trial before the court the person found guilty of usury can be imprisoned for a certain term, exiled the another place, and put under the supervision of the police, degrived of his personal rights or despatched to Siberia, according to the enormity of his crime. The criminal statistics of Odessa for the year 1880,

ing to the enormity of his crime.

A curious instance of liberality in reported from Rharkov and commented upon as length in the Rodalks' press. The liberal man is an old Cosasck, Vascility Vascilities and the Communication of the district a gift of 3,000 acres of laind, unencumbered by any debts or mortgages, with a steam flour mill, "the income of which should be devoted toward helping the poor without distinction of creed or nationality." When he was saked what he meant by the latter clause, he said that he wished to bestow his charty on Jown Gormans. sared what he meant by the latter clause, he said that he wished to bestow his charity on Jowa, Germans, Mussermans, and Russians alike; that in the dispensation of his funds no notice should be taken of the belief or nationality of the recipient. If the Lemano (Communal Council) should need money to improve the fields he donates, to erect houses there for the dwelling of poor farmers, or to build a road to the nearest railway consection, the donate is willing in Manney and when the donate is willing in Manney and the consection. farmers, or to build a road to the nearest railway con-nection, the donor is willing to advance ready money liberally for such purposes. Reporting the case, Prome Fremos sneeringly remarks: "Who assay put that the head of that unsophisticated Cossack cosmopolitan no-tions of this kind? We hope that the Lemano of Kharkov will be enabled to accept his liberal gift in a manner conforming to Russian dignity and Russian principles." The number of students seeking admission into the

St. Vladimir University at Klev's 400, Of this number 160 are Jews. According to the prevailing laws only thirty Jews can be admitted.

has to make to alleviate the distress of the famishing peasants, it must also devise means to preserve from starvation the cattle of the famine-stricken region. The peasants sell their cattle for whatever they can get, or kill them only for the value of their hides. The markets of the large cities jars overfilled with horses, cows, oxen, sheep, and goats, and large numbers of them are transported to foreign countries. According to the calculation of Government experts, about 300,000,000 rubles will be required to keep the famished people and but part of their cattle from starvation unti

When the Czarewitch on his recent journey visited the Krasnogorskiy settlement of Cossacks in Siberia, a boy Cossack 18 years old begged to accompany him as body guard to the border of the settlement, a distance of 148 versts (seven versts are five miles). The privilege was grainted him, and the boy, trim and nice on his little horse, rode the whole distance by the right wheel of the Carewitch's carriage at an average apped of Iwenix, versts up hour without the least sign of weariness. He had a small satin ensign with the imperial elecutchion on one side and the inscription. "Ged Third Our August-Ataman," on the other. The ensign had been wrought by a Cossack woman, the aunt of the lad. The boy reby a Cossack woman, the aunt of the lad. The boy received a gold watch and chain for his bravery, and his The Odessa police force was put in great commotion

recently by a singular incident. Before the house of the N atchainik of the city, the Chief of the Police, was a big gun, fired every day at noon. The gun was a bug gan, inred every day at moon. Into gan was fastened with a heavy chain to the granite base of a pillar before the house of the official. On Aug. 30, when the artillerymen came to fire the gun they did not find it. A search was immediately instituted, but nothing could be discovered. One week later parts of the gun and of the heavy chain were found before the residences of the highest officials in town. It is ap-posed that the revolutionists or Nibilists removed the gun to show the Government officials their power and craft. There is no doubt but that many persons must have labored at this feat. Still, not a trace of the per-petrators can be discovered.

The Natchalniks of the various communal districts, according to the new laws, are to be appointed by the respective Governors and not elected by the franchise of their communities or sensities as heretofore. These Natchalniks have a right to inflict corporal punishment upon the members of their constituencies. Some of these exaited officials have procured machines with which they lash or knowt their constituents. The first model of such a machine was constructed by an Odessa mechanic. One of the district Natchalniks of Tambov extelled the merits of the knowting machine in the following terms: "Formerly, if you wanted to lash an insubordinate mujik, you depended on the good will of your beadle. Sometimes out of pity for the punished fellow, and sometimes for a bribe, the beadle would do the lashing so easily that the delinquent would hardly feel it. Now, with this new machine, we are sure that the knowing is done in a thorough manner and our orders can not be trified with."

In Eksterinodor a girl 22 years old has been condemned to deprivation of all personal rights, imprisonance. The Natchalniks of the various communal districts.

In Ekaterinodor a girl 22 years old has been condemmed to deprivation of all personal rights, imprisoument at hard labor for a term of aix years, and exiled te
"one of the distant places of Siheria" after the lapse
of that term. Her crime consisted of proclaming hersolf a prophetess of the Holy Virgin, and converting
other girls of her age to her heretical beliefs. Hitseen
of her copyerts, whose ages ranged between 20 and 25
years, received milder sentences; they were only deprived of their personal rights and exited to "less-distans!" districts of Siberia. In the terminology of the
Russin court, the "distant places of Siberia" means
the most northern region, where the population is very
sparse, and where there are hardly any roads between
the settlements. Places that are nearer to diviliated settlements are described as "less distant," and those in
the neighborhood of large cities or nearest to the free
governments are termed simply "Siberia."

The Governor of Mittau has ordered all municipal
councils under his juriadiction to fix the price of baked

councils under his jurisdiction to fix the price of baked bread in their respective towns, in order that the bakers may not be able to make their own prices and to exjort from the consumer a larger profit than is due.
It is supposed that the Governors of other regions will
follow his example.

IN IN

The new laws of taxation work very well. According The new laws of taxation work very well. According to the reports of the Ministry of Finance for the first five months of the current year 11,959,000 rubles more were collected in direct and indirect Government taxes than turing the same term of the year 1899. The pating of the familie stricken districts 10, postpone the collection of taxes until next auminer, was not granted. But the appointment of special collectors which was to be made in January next was postponed until 1893.

Tivomen, in the Government of Tobelsk, in one of the Twomen, in the Government of Tobeisk, is one of the principal stations of the peasaus who migrate from the interior of Russia into Siberia and the Asiatia provinces of the Czar. A Commission, to assist the emigrants and to direct the tide of migration has been stationed there since the wandering of the people began, about three years ago. At the baginning of July—the Commission reported that its means accreechnusted, From May up to date 30,047 emigrants had passed through the place, more by several thousand than during the previous year in the same time. The number of new emigrants agriving averaged 200 a day during July. In August the average was nearly doubled, and July. In August the average was nearly doubled, and it still continues on the increase, although last year the emigration atmost ceased at this time. There is great distress and sickness among the emigrants; but still they push onward, hoping to better their condition in the Asiatic territories.

In the ukase by which the expertation of sye from

Russia into foreign countries was pruhibited, Finland, was not mentioned. Now the Einnigh, Sepage has peen notified that it must petition the U.25 to The Mde Filland In the ukase, otherwise the Miniator of Finance will in the ukase, otherwise the Minister of Pfnance will be compelled to rezard that provides as a foreign country and to prohibit the exportation of rye to it. The Finnish senate is thus placed in great difficulty. It is sends the required petition it will practically renounce the last vestige of independence left to the country; he petition would be an official acknowledgment these Finland is a part of Russis and got a fixed by itself. But the consequences may be still worse if the Senate refuses to send the required petition.